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CRIME IN GEORGIA

prepared by the
Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
in cooperation with the
Department of Community Affairs
August 1981

Office of the Governor

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

George Busbee
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Almost every citizen of Georgia has or will come in direct contact with crime. Every day the number of Georgians who have become crime victims grows larger; those not themselves victims will have friends or relatives who are victimized. Even those not personally touched by crime will read in newspapers, view on television, or hear on radio reports of crime and its victims. Crime, daily, has some impact on most Georgians.

Reliable, accurate statistics identifying the nature and extent of the crime problem in this State are essential if the various components of the criminal justice system are to work together to reduce crime and its devastating effect upon our citizens. These same statistics are essential for the Governor, the Legislature, local governments, and involved private organizations to arrive at decisions concerning resources, methods, and responses to the crime problem.

Following the legislative abolition of the State Crime Commission, the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was created by the 1981 session of the General Assembly to assume the coordination role within the State's criminal justice system. Crime in Georgia is one of the Coordinating Council's efforts to assist decision makers in improving the operation of the criminal justice system and in reducing crime. Through this publication's use, more informed decisions can be made, which can have the positive impact of reducing crime and victimization rates. I hope you will find it informative and that you will use it in pursuit of our mutual goal, the reduction of crime and improved safety of our citizens.

Sincerely,

George Busbee

George Busbee

Office of the Governor

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from local law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data—reported offenses—includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The first four offenses are termed violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining three are termed property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently these Part I offenses are known as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected. The second type of data—arrest statistics—can be used to measure law enforcement activity in addition to identifying some of the characteristics of the criminal population.

The Georgia Crime Information Center, which is responsible for administering the state's crime reporting system, collects, edits, and aggregates the crime reports submitted by almost all of the local law enforcement agencies in Georgia, producing a uniform, comprehensive data base. This information, in turn, is routed to the FBI for inclusion in the national Uniform Crime Reporting Program and to the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for use in report preparation, policy analysis, and other research activities. The FBI provides statewide population estimates and estimates of criminal activity for law enforcement agencies that do not fully participate in Georgia's crime-reporting program. These estimates form the basis for Sections I, II, and III of this report.

DATA INTERPRETATION

Several cautions in interpreting the crime data produced by this system must be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" are not known, it cannot be said that changes in reported crime necessarily reflect commensurate changes in criminal behavior.

Second, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program does not include estimates for arrests that take place but are not reported. Again, changes in the number of reported arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying changes in population are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that different populations have different levels of crime. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimized these problems. Finally, from the same logic, because crime rates are a function of the number of persons affected, as well as the number of crimes reported, they are only as accurate as are population estimates.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years when law enforcement agencies' reporting is more valid and reliable, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making comparisons with other jurisdictions.

TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The analytic techniques used in preparing tables are discussed in the Appendix. The percentages and numbers in some tables do not add up to the total count due to rounding or missing data.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

INDEX CRIMES

In 1979, 277,235 Index crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in Georgia. This total was an increase of 14.3 percent over 1978 and 21.7 percent over 1975. The rate of Index crimes for 1979 was 5,416.9 per 100,000 population, up 13.5 percent from 1978 and 17.1 percent from 1975.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Georgians experienced 28,594 known violent crimes in 1979, including 877 murders, 2,216 forcible rapes, 10,939 robberies, and 14,562 aggravated assaults. This was an increase of 16.5 percent over the previous year and an increase of 26.5 percent compared with 1975. The rate of violent crime rose 15.7 percent over 1978 and 21.7 percent over 1975. In 1979, 10 percent of Index crimes were those committed against people.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

A total of 248,641 property crimes were reported in 1979, up 14.0 percent from 1978 and 21.1 percent from 1975. The 81,579 burglaries, 145,758 larcenies, and 21,304 motor vehicle thefts produced a 13.3 percent increase in the property crime rate for 1979, a 16.6 percent increase over the last five years. The vast majority of Index crimes involved the stealing of property.

ARRESTS

Law enforcement agencies made 49,125 arrests for Index crimes in 1979. Arrests in all crime categories were up, producing an overall in-

crease of 5.2 percent compared to 1978 and an increase of 40.3 percent over 1975's total. Arrest rates continued to be highest for males, 15 to 19 years of age.

Section I
INDEX CRIMES: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

PROFILE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

In 1979, Georgians reported 277,235 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 1). Included in this total were 877 murders, 2,216 forcible rapes, 10,939 robberies, 14,562 aggravated assaults, 81,579 burglaries, 145,758 larcenies, and 21,304 vehicle thefts. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (52.6) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (29.4). Overall, 10.3 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; the rest, 89.7 percent, were property offenses. Based on the FBI's population estimate of 5,118,000, for each 100,000 persons in the state, 558.7 violent crimes and 4,858.2 property crimes were reported, producing an Index crime rate of 5,416.9. In addition, a significant number of other crimes were identified by police and sheriff's departments in 1979, including 19,633 assaults, 1,092 incidents of arson, 19,441 cases of fraud and forgeries, 2,626 sex offenses, and 35,191 vandalisms.

While counts for the seven Index crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 2-8).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 9). This is also often true for rapes. On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies,

Table 1

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1979

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	877	.3	17.1
Rape	2,216	.8	43.3
Robbery	10,939	3.9	213.7
Aggravated assault	14,562	5.2	284.5
Total violent crime	28,594	10.2	558.7
Burglary	81,579	29.4	1,594.0
Larceny	145,758	52.6	2,847.9
Motor vehicle theft	21,304	7.7	416.3
Total property crime	248,641	89.7	4,858.2
Total index crime	277,235	100.0	5,416.9

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed against persons unknown to the criminal.

Firearms were used in 43.4 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The remaining weapon types were used less frequently: cutting tools, 16.4 percent; hands and fists, 18.4 percent; and other dangerous instrumentalities, 20.6 percent.

In 1979, $164,183,296 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss, $69,346,254, followed by burglaries, $44,774,261, larcenies, $44,700,959, and robberies, $5,223,922. The average value of property stolen during a motor vehicle theft was $3,255, compared to $478 taken during a robbery, $549 during a burglary, and $307 during a larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Index crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 2

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	711	-18.1%	14.4	-19.1%
1976	692	- 2.7	13.9	- 3.5
1977	593	-14.3	11.7	-15.8
1978	731	23.3	14.4	23.1
1979	877	20.0	17.1	18.8

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 23.3%
—in rate per 100,000: 18.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship	10.8%	Stranger-to-stranger
	69.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	19.8%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	73.6%	Firearm
	12.1%	Cutting tool
	5.6%	Hands, fists, etc.
	8.0%	Other dangerous weapon
	0.7%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	7.0%	Street, alley
	9.2%	Business establishment
	41.0%	Residence
	42.8%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.2%	March
	9.8%	April
	9.2%	October
Value of Property Stolen	$28,252	Total
	$ 32	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	87.1%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	764	Arrests
Age: .4%	14 and under	
10.6%	15 - 19	
21.0%	20 - 24	
17.9%	25 - 29	
16.6%	30 - 34	
33.1%	35 and over	
Sex: 81.7%	Male	
18.0%	Female	
Race: 39.1%	White	
59.8%	Non-white	

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 3

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	1,251	- 5.4%	25.4	- 6.3%
1976	1,240	- .9	24.9	- 2.0
1977	1,570	26.6	31.1	24.9
1978	1,928	22.8	37.9	21.9
1979	2,216	14.9	43.3	14.2

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 77.1%
—in rate per 100,000: 70.5%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship		50.7%	Stranger-to-stranger
		32.7%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
		16.6%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used		25.1%	Firearm
		12.4%	Cutting tool
		59.4%	Hands, fists, etc.
		0%	Other dangerous weapon
		3.1%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence		12.9%	Street, alley
		5.3%	Business establishment
		31.9%	Residence
		49.9%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence		11.0%	June
		9.8%	July
		9.2%	September
Value of Property Stolen			$109,648 Total
			$ 49 Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*		38.8%	
Profile of Persons Arrested		860	Arrests
Age:	.8% 14 and under	Sex: 95.2%	Male
	22.3% 15 - 19	2.2%	Female
	27.7% 20 - 24	Race: 29.5%	White
	18.9% 25 - 29	66.7%	Non-white
	15.0% 30 - 34		
	14.1% 35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 4

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	8,204	- 4.8%	166.5	- 5.7%
1976	7,076	-13.7	142.4	-14.5
1977	7,094	.3	140.5	- 1.3
1978	8,454	19.2	166.3	18.4
1979	10,939	29.4	213.7	28.5

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 33.3%
—in rate per 100,000: 28.3%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship	65.7%	Stranger-to-stranger
	18.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	15.8%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	52.6%	Firearm
	7.2%	Cutting tool
	27.6%	Hands, fists, etc.
	11.7%	Other dangerous weapon
	.9%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	36.6%	Street, alley
	41.0%	Business establishment
	11.9%	Residence
	10.5%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	February
	9.4%	January
	9.4%	July
Value of Property Stolen	$5,223,922	Total
	$ 478	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	26.4%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,884	Arrests

Age:	1.4%	14 and under	Sex: 91.9%	Male
	29.7%	15 - 19	8.1%	Female
	32.7%	20 - 24	Race: 32.2%	White
	19.2%	25 - 29	66.0%	Non-white
	8.8%	30 - 34		
	8.2%	35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 5

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	12,442	15.4%	252.6	14.4%
1976	12,022	- 3.4	241.9	- 4.2
1977	12,946	7.7	256.5	6.0
1978	13,432	3.8	264.2	3.0
1979	14,562	8.4	284.5	7.7

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 17.0%
—in rate per 100,000: 12.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship	20.7%	Stranger-to-stranger
	63.1%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	16.2%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	37.4%	Firearm
	24.4%	Cutting tool
	5.7%	Hands, fists, etc.
	31.5%	Other dangerous weapon
	1.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	11.4%	Street, alley
	9.1%	Business establishment
	32.6%	Residence
	46.8%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8%	July
	9.7%	September
	9.2%	June
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	57.1%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,311	Arrests
Age: 1.0% 14 and under	Sex: 83.2%	Male
12.3% 15 - 19	16.8%	Female
23.0% 20 - 24	Race: 44.6%	White
18.2% 25 - 29	54.6%	Non-white
14.5% 30 - 34		
31.0% 35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 6

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	77,867	9.1%	1,580.7	8.1%
1976	71,984	- 7.6	1,448.4	- 8.4
1977	68,205	- 5.2	1,351.1	- 6.7
1978	75,022	10.0	1,475.6	9.2
1979	81,579	8.7	1,594.0	8.0

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 4.8%
—in rate per 100,000: .8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship	10.6%	Stranger-to-stranger
	24.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	65.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	.2%	Street, alley
	21.7%	Business establishment
	60.6%	Residence
	17.5%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	8.9%	July
	8.8%	August
	8.8%	September
Value of Property Stolen	$44,774,261	Total
	$ 549	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	12.6%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	10,243	Arrests
Age: 8.0%	14 and under	
41.1%	15 - 19	
26.0%	20 - 24	
12.5%	25 - 29	
6.2%	30 - 34	
6.3%	35 and over	
Sex: 91.9%	Male	
6.2%	Female	
Race: 50.5%	White	
46.6%	Non-white	

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 7

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	110,762	36.6%	2,248.5	35.4%
1976	130,130	17.5	2,618.3	16.4
1977	109,554	-15.8	2,170.2	-17.1
1978	124,880	14.0	2,456.3	13.2
1979	145,758	16.7	2,847.9	15.9

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 31.6%
—in rate per 100,000: 26.7%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship

17.1%	Stranger-to-stranger
25.5%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
60.4%	Unknown

Criminal Activity

.6%	Pocket-picking
1.2%	Purse-snatching
9.1%	Shoplifting
36.7%	From motor vehicle/auto accessories
5.2%	Bicycles
6.5%	From buildings
.7%	From coin machines
40.0%	Other thefts

Place of Occurrence

3.2%	Street, alley
31.6%	Business establishment
26.5%	Residence
38.8%	Parks, public buildings and other places

Months of Highest Occurrence

9.4%	July
9.3%	August
9.2%	April

Value of Property Stolen

$44,700,959	Total
$ 307	Per incident

Arrests/Crimes Ratio*

15.9%

Profile of Persons Arrested

23,222 Arrests

Age:	6.4%	14 and under	Sex: 68.6%	Male
	28.6%	15 - 19	31.4%	Female
	24.3%	20 - 24	Race: 45.1%	White
	14.7%	25 - 29	54.0%	Non-white
	9.2%	30 - 34		
	16.7%	35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 8

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1975	16,637	- 1.8%	337.7	- 2.7%
1976	15,888	- 4.5	319.7	- 5.3
1977	15,036	- 5.4	297.9	- 6.8
1978	18,126	20.6	356.5	19.7
1979	21,304	17.5	416.3	16.8

Percentage change from 1975 to 1979
—in number of reported crimes: 28.1%
—in rate per 100,000: 23.3%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1979

Victim-Offender Relationship			10.2%	Stranger-to-stranger
			29.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
			60.4%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence			8.0%	Street, alley
			21.5%	Business establishment
			31.2%	Residence
			39.4%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence			10.2%	July
			9.3%	August
			9.2%	March
Value of Property Stolen				$69,346,254 Total
				$ 3,255 Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*			13.3%	
Profile of Persons Arrested			2,841	Arrests
Age:	5.7%	14 and under		
	38.6%	15 - 19		
	24.7%	20 - 24		
	12.7%	25 - 29		
	8.0%	30 - 34		
	10.2%	35 and over		
Sex:	92.9%	Male		
	7.1%	Female		
Race:	62.3%	White		
	36.8%	Non-white		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1979

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)							
Reported stranger-to-stranger	10.8	50.7	65.7	20.7	10.6	17.1	10.2
Reported non-stranger-to-non stranger	69.4	32.7	18.4	63.1	24.4	25.5	29.4
Relationship not known	19.8	16.6	15.8	16.2	65.0	57.4	60.4
Weapon Used (%)							
Firearm	73.6	25.1	52.6	37.4			
Cutting tool	12.1	12.4	7.2	24.4			
Hands, fists, etc.	5.6	59.4	27.6	5.7			
Other dangerous weapons	8.0	0.0	11.7	31.5			
Unknown	0.7	3.1	0.9	1.0			
Property Stolen							
Total value	$28,252	$109,648	$5,223,922		$44,774,261	$44,700,959	$69,346,254
Value per incident	$ 32	$ 49	$ 478		$ 549	$ 307	$ 3,255
Occurrence (%)							
Street, alley	7.0	12.9	36.6	11.4	0.2	3.2	8.0
Service station	0.5	0.3	4.9	0.5	1.7	3.4	1.6
Chain store	0.4	0.7	11.1	1.0	1.6	6.6	1.2
Bank	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other commercial business	8.3	4.3	23.3	7.5	18.4	21.5	18.6
Residence	41.0	31.9	11.9	32.6	60.6	26.5	31.2
Public areas, other buildings, unknown	42.8	49.9	10.5	46.8	17.5	38.6	39.4

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

In 1979, persons living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with over 50,000 population and its surrounding counties, experienced the highest crime rates in the state for all categories of Index crimes. Another subdivision, Other Cities, which includes cities outside SMSAs that are for the most part incorporated, had crime rates approximately one-half those of the SMSAs. Rural Areas, which make up the rest of the state, had the lowest crime rates in all categories except murder, which exceeded the rate for Other Cities.

Throughout 1975-1979, SMSAs consistently reported the highest crime rates, followed by Other Cities and Rural Areas. Moreover, the increase in Index crime rates for this period has also been higher in SMSAs than in Other Cities and Rural Areas. These geographical patterns are shown in Figure 1 and Tables 10 and 11.

FIGURE 1

Index Crime Rates by SMSAs, Other Cities, Rural Areas, 1979

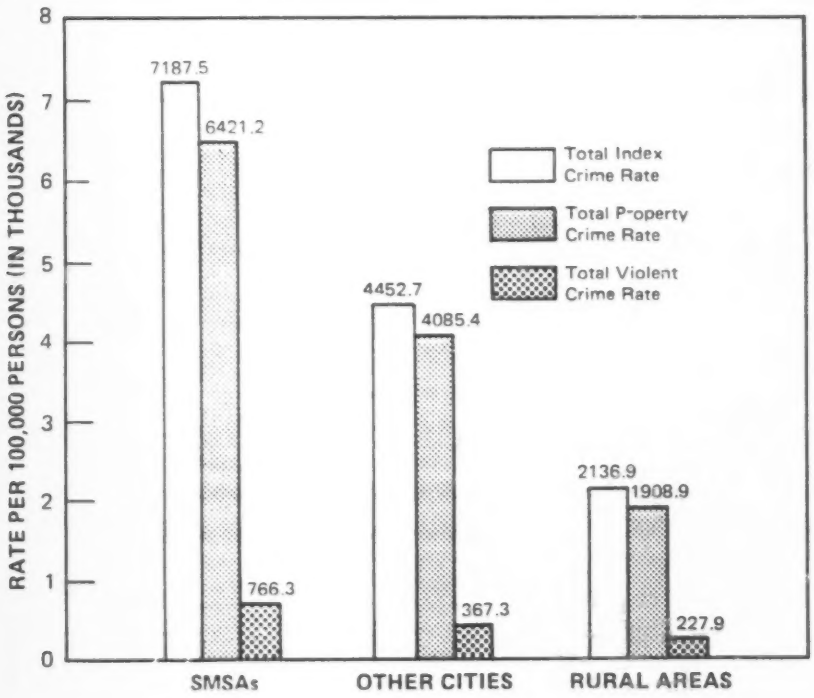


Table 10

GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF NUMBERS AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, 1979

Type of Crime	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas		Other Cities		Rural Areas	
	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People
Murder	542	18.6	120	13.4	215	16.4
Forcible rape	1,751	60.1	220	24.5	245	18.7
Robbery	9,688	332.7	818	91.1	433	33.1
Aggravated assault	10,334	354.9	2,140	238.3	2,088	159.6
Total violent crime	22,315	766.3	3,298	367.3	2,981	227.8
Burglary	60,970	2,093.8	10,257	1,142.2	10,352	791.4
Larceny	108,972	3,742.2	24,230	2,698.2	12,556	959.9
Motor vehicle theft	17,043	585.3	2,200	245.0	2,061	157.6
Total property crime	186,985	6,421.3	36,687	4,085.4	24,969	1,908.9
Total index crime	209,300	7,187.6	39,985	4,452.7	27,950	2,136.7

Table 11

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES, 1975-1979

Year	Statewide		SMSA		Other Cities		Rural Areas	
	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
1975	4625.9	18.2	5875.9	14.9	4579.6	33.6	2174.7	19.4
1976	4809.5	4.0	6044.7	2.9	4670.4	2.0	2318.0	6.6
1977	4259.1	-11.4	5411.7	-10.5	3992.6	-14.5	1880.4	-18.8
1978	4771.3	12.0	6315.0	16.7	3763.5	- 5.7	1957.5	4.1
1979	5416.9	13.5	7187.5	13.8	4452.7	18.3	2136.9	9.2
Percent change 1975/1979		17.1		22.3		- 2.8		- 1.7

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

Yearly changes in the total number and rate of Index crimes were highly variable during the period 1975-1979, ranging from an increase of almost 20 percent to a decrease of over 10 percent. This high degree of variability is even more apparent when individual Index crimes are examined, so that it is difficult to identify trends or make predictions. Generally though, both the number of crimes and the crime rate have been increasing, but at a decreasing rate; in fact, absolute decreases were shown in 1977 as compared with 1976. This pattern was reversed in 1978 when Georgia experienced a significant increase in reported crime, and this has continued through 1979. However, although the increases in numbers of crimes and crime rates for 1978 and 1979 are dramatic, they are not unprecedented; in the past ten years, they have been exceeded twice. The pattern of change in the number of reported Index crimes is shown in Table 12 and Figure 2. The pattern of change in Index crime rates per 100,000 persons is shown in Table 13 and Figure 3.

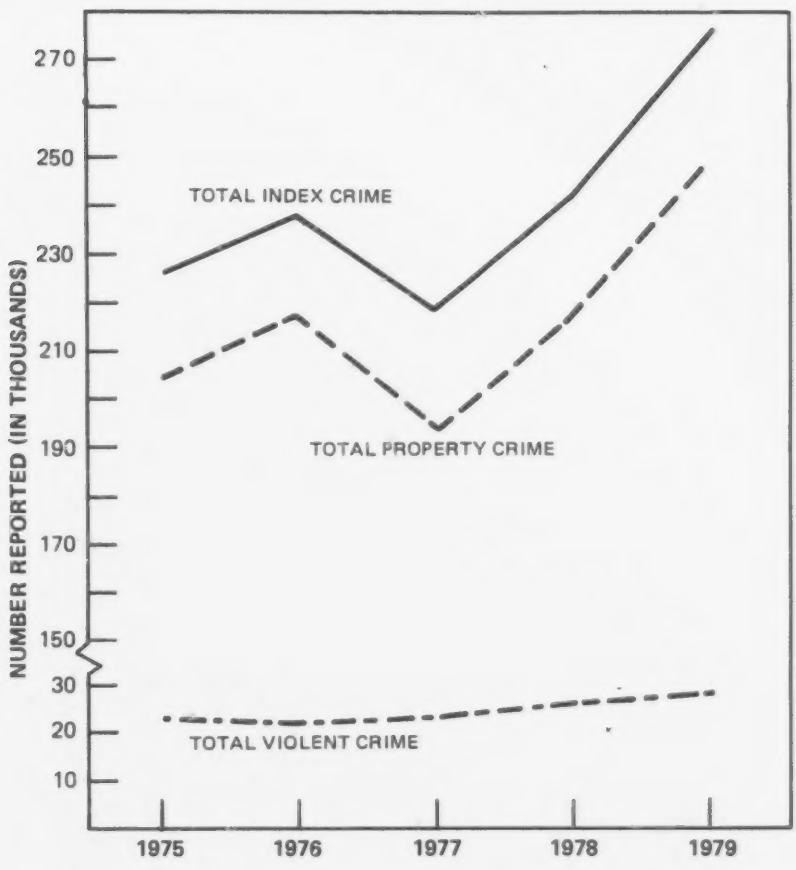
Table 12

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1975-1979

Type of Crime	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975 / 1979
Murder	711	692	593	731	877	
(% Change)	(-18.1)	(-2.7)	(-14.3)	(23.3)	(20.0)	(23.3)
Forcible rape	1,251	1,240	1,570	1,928	2,216	
(% Change)	(-5.4)	(-.9)	(26.6)	(22.8)	(14.9)	(77.1)
Robbery	8,204	7,076	7,094	8,454	10,939	
(% Change)	(-4.8)	(-13.7)	(.3)	(19.2)	(29.4)	(33.3)
Aggravated assault	12,442	12,022	12,946	13,432	14,562	
(% Change)	(15.4)	(-3.4)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(8.4)	(17.0)
Total violent crime	22,608	21,030	22,203	24,545	28,594	
(% Change)	(4.7)	(-7.0)	(5.6)	(10.5)	(16.5)	(26.5)
Burglary	77,867	71,984	68,205	75,022	81,579	
(% Change)	(9.1)	(-7.6)	(-5.2)	(10.0)	(8.7)	(4.8)
Larceny	110,762	130,130	109,564	124,880	145,758	
(% Change)	(36.6)	(17.5)	(-15.8)	(14.0)	(16.7)	(31.6)
Motor vehicle theft	16,637	15,888	15,036	18,126	21,304	
(% Change)	(-1.8)	(-4.5)	(-5.4)	(20.6)	(17.5)	(28.1)
Total property crime	205,266	218,002	192,795	218,028	248,641	
(% Change)	(21.2)	(6.2)	(-11.6)	(13.1)	(14.0)	(21.1)
Total index crime	227,874	239,032	214,998	242,573	277,235	
(% Change)	(19.3)	(4.9)	(-10.1)	(12.8)	(14.3)	(21.7)

FIGURE 2

Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1975-1979



Most of the other states have experienced a similar growth in reported crime. Counts for 1977 seemed to signify a downturn in crime, but 1978 and 1979 statistics indicate that crime rates are rising again. From this perspective, Georgia's experience can be viewed as part of a nationwide phenonemon; our state is not unique in recently having an increase in reported crime and crime rates. To lend further perspective, it should be noted that Georgia's rate of increase for the period 1975-1979 was 17.1 percent, over twice the South's rate of 7.3 percent and more than 3 times the national rate of 4.5 percent. However, the fact remains that for the past five years, Georgia's crime rates, in absolute terms, have frequently been lower than southern and national rates. These comparisons are shown in Tables 14, 15, and 16 and in Figure 4.

In summary, it appears that even though Georgia has historically had relatively low crime rates, this may not be the case in the near future.

Seriousness of Crime

Although expressing the number of crimes committed as rates per 100,000 population provides some indication of the proportion of persons affected by crime, this approach is not always satisfactory or appropriate. For example, since persons under 15 years of age are not usually among the victims of Index crime, the actual seriousness of crime may be better expressed in terms of the number of potential victims, i.e., persons 15 years of age and older. Of course, crime rates based on such "risk populations" are higher than their corresponding standard rates because of the smaller division (see Table 17).

Table 13

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, GEORGIA, 1975-1979

Type of Crime	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975 1979
Murder	14.4	13.9	11.7	14.4	17.1	(18.8)
(% Change)	(-19.1)	(-3.5)	(-15.8)	(23.1)	(18.8)	
Forcible rape	25.4	24.9	31.1	37.9	43.3	(70.5)
(% Change)	(-6.3)	(-2.0)	(24.9)	(21.9)	(14.2)	
Robbery	166.5	142.4	140.5	166.3	213.7	(28.3)
(% Change)	(-5.7)	(-14.5)	(-1.3)	(18.4)	(28.5)	
Aggravated assault	252.6	241.9	256.5	264.2	284.5	(12.6)
(% Change)	(14.4)	(-4.2)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(7.7)	
Total violent crime	459.0	423.1	439.8	482.8	558.7	(21.7)
(% Change)	(3.8)	(-7.8)	(3.9)	(9.8)	(15.7)	
Burglary	1,580.7	1,448.4	1,351.1	1,475.6	1,594.0	(.8)
(% Change)	(8.1)	(-8.4)	(-6.7)	(9.2)	(8.0)	
Larceny	2,248.5	2,618.3	2,170.2	2,456.3	2,847.9	(26.7)
(% Change)	(35.4)	(16.4)	(-17.1)	(13.2)	(15.9)	
Motor vehicle theft	337.7	319.7	297.9	356.5	416.3	(23.3)
(% Change)	(-2.7)	(-5.3)	(-6.8)	(19.7)	(16.8)	
Total property crime	4,166.9	4,386.4	3,819.2	4,288.5	4,858.2	(16.6)
(% Change)	(19.9)	(5.4)	(-12.9)	(12.3)	(13.3)	
Total index crime	4,625.9	4,809.5	4,259.1	4,771.3	5,416.9	(17.1)
(% Change)	(18.2)	(4.0)	(-11.4)	(12.0)	(13.5)	

FIGURE 3

Five-Year Trend in Rates of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1975-1979

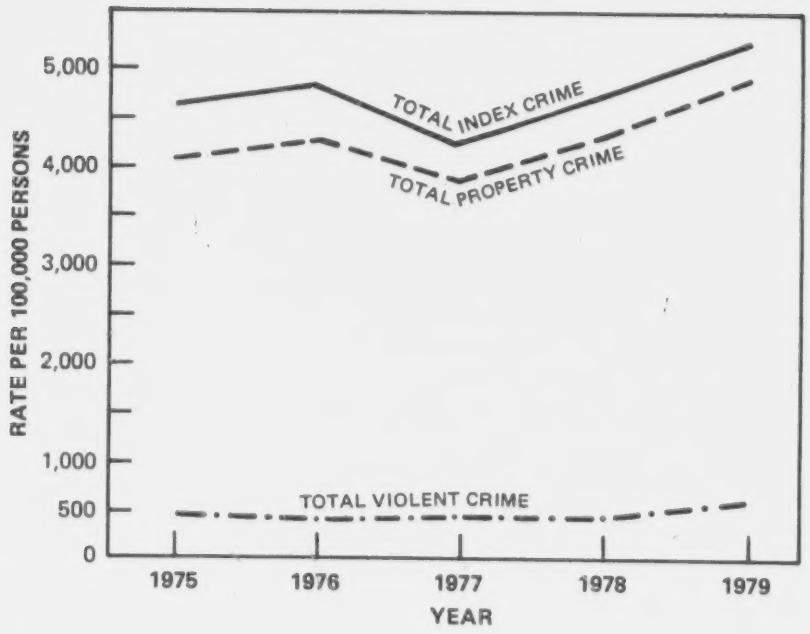


Table 14

CHANGES IN NUMBER AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, SOUTH*, NATION, 1975-1979

Year		Total Number of Index Crimes	Percentage Change	Index Crime Rate	Percentage Change
1975	Georgia	227,874	19.3	4,625.9	18.2
	South	3,302,089	11.8	4,847.8	10.2
	Nation	11,256,600	9.8	5,281.7	8.9
1976	Georgia	239,032	4.9	4,809.5	4.0
	South	3,293,506	- .2	4,783.4	- 1.3
	Nation	11,304,788	.4	5,266.4	- .3
1977	Georgia	214,998	- 10.1	4,259.1	- 11.4
	South	3,225,661	- 2.1	4,618.1	- 3.5
	Nation	10,935,777	- 11.2	5,055.1	- 4.0
1978	Georgia	242,573	12.8	4,771.3	12.0
	South	3,374,523	4.6	4,778.0	3.5
	Nation	11,141,334	1.9	5,109.3	1.1
1979	Georgia	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5
	South	3,722,110	10.3	5,202.6	8.9
	Nation	12,152,730	9.1	5,521.5	8.1
1975	Georgia	-------	21.7	-------	17.1
1979	South	-------	12.7	-------	7.3
	Nation	-------	8.0	-------	4.5

*According to the FBI designation, the South includes the states of Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1975-1979

Type of Crime	Georgia 1975		Georgia 1979	South 1975		South 1979	Nation 1975		Nation 1979
Murder	711		877	8,660		9,082	20,505		21,456
(% Change)		(23.3)			(4.9)			(4.6)	
Forcible rape	1,251		2,216	17,549		25,881	56,093		75,989
(% Change)		(77.1)			(47.5)			(35.5)	
Robbery	8,204		10,939	114,813		124,203	464,973		466,881
(% Change)		(33.3)			(8.2)			(0.4)	
Aggravated assault	12,442		14,562	172,854		219,231	484,713		614,213
(% Change)		(17.0)			(26.8)			(26.7)	
Total violent crime	22,608		28,594	313,876		378,397	1,026,284		1,178,539
(% Change)		(26.5)			(20.6)			(14.8)	
Burglary	77,867		81,579	1,004,731		1,063,365	3,252,129		3,299,484
(% Change)		(4.8)			(5.8)			(1.5)	
Larceny	110,762		145,758	1,758,870		2,009,124	5,977,698		6,577,518
(% Change)		(31.6)			(14.2)			(10.0)	
Motor vehicle theft	16,637		21,304	224,612		271,224	1,000,455		1,097,189
(% Change)		(28.1)			(20.8)			(9.7)	
Total property crime	205,266		248,641	2,988,213		3,343,713	10,230,282		10,974,191
(% Change)		(21.1)			(11.9)			(7.3)	
Total index crime	227,874		277,235	3,302,089		3,722,110	11,256,600		12,152,730
(% Change)		(21.7)			(12.7)			(8.0)	

Table 16

CHANGES IN RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1975-1979

Type of Crime	Georgia 1975	Georgia 1979	South 1975	South 1979	Nation 1975	Nation 1979
Murder	14.4	17.1	12.7	12.7	9.6	9.7
(% Change)		(18.8)		(0)		(1.0)
Forcible rape	25.4	43.3	25.8	36.2	26.3	34.5
(% Change)		(70.5)		(40.3)		(31.2)
Robbery	166.5	213.7	168.6	173.6	218.2	212.1
(% Change)		(28.3)		(3.0)		(-2.8)
Aggravated assault	252.6	284.5	253.8	306.4	227.4	279.1
(% Change)		(12.6)		(20.7)		(22.7)
Total violent crime	459.0	558.7	460.8	528.9	481.5	535.5
(% Change)		(21.7)		(14.8)		(11.2)
Burglary	1,580.7	1,594.0	1,475.1	1,486.3	1,525.9	1,499.1
(% Change)		(.8)		(.8)		(-1.8)
Larceny	2,248.5	2,847.9	2,582.2	2,808.3	2,804.8	2,988.4
(% Change)		(26.7)		(8.8)		(6.5)
Motor vehicle theft	337.7	416.3	329.8	379.1	469.4	498.5
(% Change)		(23.3)		(14.9)		(6.2)
Total property crime	4,166.9	4,858.2	4,387.0	4,673.7	4,800.2	4,986.0
(% Change)		(16.6)		(6.5)		(3.9)
Total index crime	4,625.9	5,416.9	4,847.8	5,202.6	5,281.7	5,521.5
(% Change)		(17.1)		(7.3)		(4.5)

Table 17

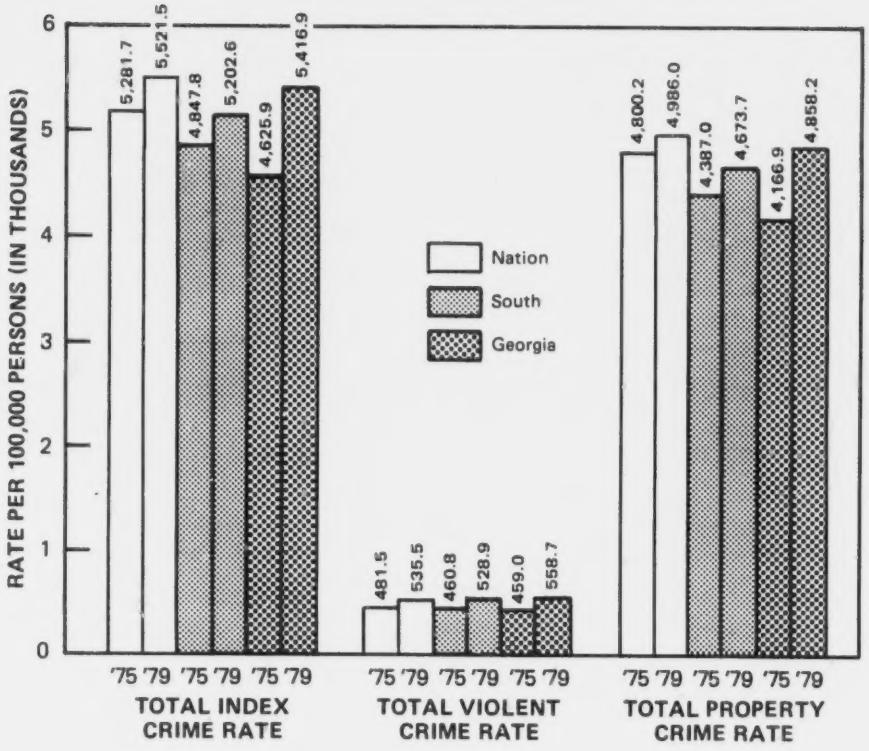
RATES FOR INDEX CRIMES BASED ON RISK POPULATIONS, 1979

Type of Crime	Rate per 100,000 People*	Rate per 100,000 People 15 Years of Age and Over*
Murder	16.7	22.4
Forcible rape (Females only)	42.3	113.1
Robbery	208.7	279.2
Aggravated assault	277.8	371.7
Total violent crime	545.5	729.9
Burglary	1,556.6	2,082.4
Larceny	2,781.1	3,720.6
Motor vehicle theft	406.5	543.8
Total property crime	4,744.2	6,346.8
Total index crime	5,289.8	7,076.7

*Based on 1979 total population estimate of 5,240,971 provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

FIGURE 4

Comparison of Index Crime Rates, Georgia, South, Nation, 1975-1979



Section II
ARRESTS: TRENDS, CHARACTERISTICS, COMPARISONS, PROJECTIONS

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful as measures of law enforcement activity and the official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for serious crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody that year; rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the makeup of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex, and race of offenders.

The arrest data shown here reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

ARREST TRENDS

During the period 1975-1979, the number of arrests made by Georgia's law enforcement agencies for Index crimes rose 40.3 percent, almost twice the rate of increase in the number of reported Index crimes. The number of arrests increased in all categories, particularly those for violent crimes (see Table 18 and Figure 5). Still, arrests are only made for a relatively small portion of reported crimes, less than 25 percent on the average.

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Generally, young people aged 15-24 are arrested most frequently for Index crimes, with the exceptions of murder and aggravated assault, which normally result in arrests of people over 35 years of age. Males are arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites generally

Table 18

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED ARRESTS
1975-1979

Type of Crime	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975/1979
Murder	496	458	578	685	764	(54.0)
(% Change)	(-5.5)	(-7.7)	(26.2)	(18.5)	(11.5)	
Forcible rape	458	384	683	826	860	(87.8)
(% Change)	(10.4)	(-16.2)	(77.9)	(20.9)	(4.1)	
Robbery	2,505	1,977	2,190	2,723	2,884	(15.1)
(% Change)	(7.1)	(-21.1)	(10.8)	(24.3)	(5.9)	
Aggravated assault	4,122	4,003	6,593	8,076	8,311	(101.6)
(% Change)	(5.7)	(-2.9)	(64.7)	(22.5)	(2.9)	
Total violent crime	7,581	6,822	10,044	12,310	12,819	(69.1)
(% Change)	(5.6)	(-10.0)	(47.2)	(22.6)	(4.1)	
Burglary	8,315	7,477	8,717	10,534	10,243	(23.2)
(% Change)	(15.6)	(-10.1)	(16.6)	(20.8)	(-2.8)	
Larceny	16,942	16,826	18,401	21,202	23,222	(37.1)
(% Change)	(19.6)	(-.7)	(9.4)	(15.2)	(9.5)	
Motor vehicle theft	2,166	1,843	2,126	2,667	2,841	(31.2)
(% Change)	(-11.3)	(-14.9)	(15.4)	(25.4)	(6.5)	
Total property crime	27,423	26,146	29,244	34,403	36,306	(32.4)
(% Change)	(15.2)	(-4.7)	(11.8)	(17.6)	(5.5)	
Total index crime	35,004	32,968	39,288	46,713	49,125	(40.3)
(% Change)	(13.0)	(-5.8)	(19.2)	(18.9)	(5.2)	

more frequently than whites. See Tables 19 and 20 for profiles of persons arrested in 1978 and 1979, and Table 21 for arrest rates by age, sex, and race in 1979.

ARREST PROJECTIONS

Arrest estimates, like crime projections, are susceptible to a variety of uncontrollable sources of variation.

A cursory review of arrest projections for Part I offenses would indicate an upward trend in the number of arrests anticipated through the year 2000. This holds true for both property and violent type offenses for which arrests are made. Because of the substantial variability in arresting and arrest reporting procedures over time, the projection technique utilized a weighted sum method of smoothing the historical data prior to future arrest calculations. Such a smoothing (averaging) technique tends to depress projected levels from those which would be obtained in the absence of such a technique. Projections using this technique are considered somewhat more reliable in reflecting reality than would otherwise be the case.

A similar technique utilized in projecting arrests by age groupings will be seen in Table 24 (p. 33), which shows that the age category expected to experience the greatest number of arrests for property offenses remains that of 15-24. The greatest number of arrests for violent offenses is expected to shift from the 25-34 age group in 1985 to the over-35 group by the year 2000. These projections, of course, are statistically generated and must be interpreted with extreme caution. Any attempt at specific interpretation beyond the general data trend would be of questionable validity.

The arrest projection methodology utilized in the following graphs was developed by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association staff and made available in computer program form. This arrest projection model generates arrest rates for future years in a fashion which controls for race differentials in the population, and for population trends. For a full explanation of the model, reference CJSA, Bulletin No. 2, December 29, 1980.

FIGURE 5

Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Arrests, 1975-1979

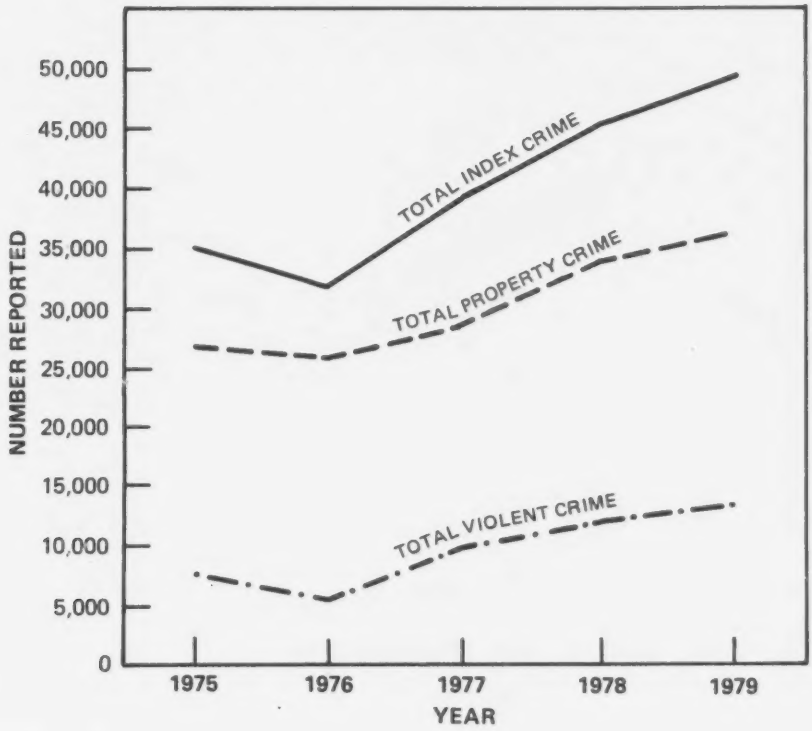


Table 19

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1978
(Rate per 100,000 Persons)

Type Crime	AGE					
	14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	.7	12.3	19.1	17.2	14.3	36.3
Forcible rape	3.3	21.7	27.7	22.0	11.3	14.0
Robbery	2.9	29.7	32.7	16.5	8.6	9.6
Aggravated assault	1.2	11.8	21.1	19.3	14.1	32.4
Total violent crime	1.7	16.4	24.0	18.8	12.7	26.4
Burglary	11.5	40.9	23.6	11.5	5.4	7.1
Larceny	8.5	29.4	23.7	14.6	8.0	15.8
Motor vehicle theft	6.7	41.1	23.3	11.8	6.9	10.0
Total property crime	9.3	33.8	23.6	13.5	7.1	12.7
Total index crime	7.3	29.2	23.7	14.9	8.6	16.3

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	81.3	18.7	38.7	61.3
Forcible rape	100.0	0.0	32.8	67.2
Robbery	91.4	8.6	35.0	65.0
Aggravated assault	82.9	17.1	43.7	56.3
Total violent crime	85.8	14.2	40.8	59.2
Burglary	94.2	5.8	53.4	46.6
Larceny	68.1	31.9	44.1	55.9
Motor vehicle theft	92.5	7.5	61.8	38.2
Total property crime	78.0	22.0	48.3	51.7
Total index crime	80.1	19.9	46.3	53.7

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 20

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1979
(Rate per 100,000 Persons)

Type Crime	AGE					
	14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	.4	10.6	21.0	17.9	16.6	33.2
Forcible rape	.8	22.6	28.0	19.2	15.2	14.3
Robbery	1.4	29.7	32.7	19.2	8.8	8.2
Aggravated assault	1.0	12.3	23.0	18.2	14.5	31.0
Total violent crime	1.1	16.8	25.4	18.5	13.4	24.9
Burglary	8.0	41.1	26.0	12.5	6.2	6.3
Larceny	6.4	28.6	24.3	14.7	9.2	16.7
Motor vehicle theft	5.7	38.6	24.7	12.7	8.0	10.2
Total property crime	6.8	33.2	24.9	13.9	8.2	13.0
Total index crime	5.3	28.9	25.0	15.1	9.6	16.2

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	81.7	18.3	39.1	59.8
Forcible rape	95.2	2.2	29.5	66.7
Robbery	91.9	8.1	32.2	66.0
Aggravated assault	83.2	16.8	44.6	54.6
Total violent crime	85.9	13.9	40.5	58.3
Burglary	91.9	6.2	50.5	46.6
Larceny	68.6	31.4	45.1	54.0
Motor vehicle theft	92.9	7.1	62.3	36.8
Total property crime	77.7	21.7	48.3	50.2
Total index crime	79.9	19.6	46.2	52.3

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentage numbers do not always total 100%.

Table 21

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1979

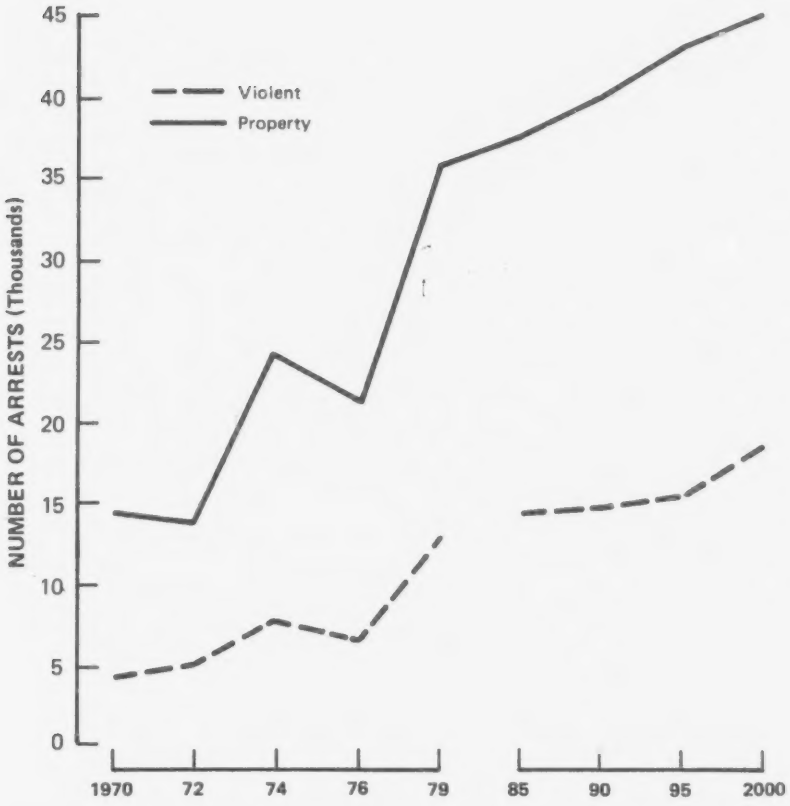
Type Crime	Total Arrest Rate	AGE					
		14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	14.6	.2	14.3	26.9	23.0	26.0	10.5
Forcible rape	16.4	.5	41.2	48.9	33.5	32.3	6.1
Robbery	55.0	3.2	184.9	194.8	114.5	63.8	12.1
Aggravated assault	158.6	6.7	222.2	398.2	314.8	306.5	132.0
Total violent crime	244.6	10.6	462.5	668.8	485.7	428.6	160.6
Burglary	195.4	66.0	933.3	564.0	270.8	162.9	33.4
Larceny	443.1	108.2	1,331.9	1,085.8	656.9	500.9	183.5
Motor vehicle theft	54.2	14.7	270.6	165.8	85.2	65.5	16.8
Total property crime	692.7	188.9	2,535.8	1,815.6	1,012.9	729.3	233.7
Total index crime	937.3	199.5	2,998.3	2,484.3	1,498.6	1,157.9	394.4

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	20.9	4.4	6.7	27.2
Forcible rape	33.5	.7	6.9	41.7
Robbery	108.8	9.0	25.4	139.0
Aggravated assault	286.3	54.5	102.3	334.3
Total violent crime	449.5	68.7	141.2	542.1
Burglary	396.2	25.1	145.3	357.5
Larceny	607.5	262.1	266.5	850.5
Motor vehicle theft	123.9	8.9	55.4	87.3
Total property crime	1,127.5	296.1	467.2	1,295.2
Total index crime	1,577.0	364.9	608.4	1,837.3

Arrest projections in Figure 6 and Table 24 are based on arrest data summarized in Tables 22 and 23. All data utilized in making the arrest projections came from the Georgia Crime Information Center, Georgia Office of Planning and Budget, Uniform Crime Reports of the U.S. Department of Justice, and census bulletins of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

FIGURE 6

Projections of Number of Arrests, Statewide
All Races, All Ages (in thousands)



These statistical projections are unadjusted and should not be interpreted as indicating absolute future levels of criminal behavior. Any interpretation beyond the general upward trending of the data is unwarranted. These projections are statistical predictions based on assumptions that all conditions existing from 1970 to 1979, including uncontrolled data variation, would continue unchanged into the future.

Table 22

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1970-1979*

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1970	3,858	84.06	13,994	304.91
1971	4,111	88.14	13,697	293.68
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91

Index Crimes, by Race*

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
1970	973	2,885	5,650	8,286
1971	941	3,198	5,860	7,911
1972	1,128	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534

*1978 data missing.

Table 23

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES,* 1970-1979, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979
Less than 14									
Violent	69	106	117	174	187	153	152	153	138
Property	2,293	2,208	2,170	2,402	3,447	2,980	2,717	2,994	2,538
15-19									
Violent	872	983	1,060	1,155	1,557	1,309	1,133	1,658	2,130
Property	5,605	5,296	4,891	5,734	9,188	8,298	7,442	10,267	11,674
20-24									
Violent	952	1,062	1,198	1,326	1,841	1,743	1,389	2,363	3,150
Property	2,752	2,846	2,823	3,102	5,316	4,685	4,512	6,592	8,864
25-29									
Violent	575	552	698	817	1,127	1,082	1,049	1,789	2,350
Property	1,179	1,206	1,416	1,413	2,420	2,313	2,401	3,663	5,006
30-34									
Violent	397	396	436	492	759	699	685	1,324	1,688
Property	693	748	696	808	1,254	1,213	1,251	2,027	2,901
35 and over									
Violent	993	1,012	1,107	1,222	1,709	1,511	1,384	2,757	3,191
Property	1,472	1,283	1,469	1,480	2,176	2,123	2,089	3,701	4,682
Totals	17,852	17,698	18,081	20,125	30,981	28,109	26,204	39,288	48,315

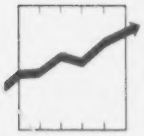
*Original data base: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center. 1978 data missing.

Table 24

GEORGIA ARREST PROJECTIONS FOR INDEX CRIMES, BY AGE GROUPING AND YEAR (absolute number)

Age Group		1985	1990	1995	2000
14 and under	Violent	152	160	169	168
14 and under	Property	2,726	2,887	3,039	3,017
15-24	Violent	4,706	4,460	4,394	4,676
15-24	Property	18,820	17,831	17,566	18,696
25-34	Violent	4,576	4,791	4,676	4,272
24-34	Property	8,914	9,441	8,956	8,420
35+	Violent	4,649	5,232	5,868	6,455
35+	Property	7,098	7,988	8,959	9,914

These statistical projections are unadjusted and should not be interpreted as indicating absolute future levels of criminal behavior. Any interpretation beyond the general upward trending of the data is unwarranted. These projections are statistical predictions based on assumptions that all conditions existing from 1970 to 1979, including uncontrolled data variation, would continue unchanged into the future.



Section III
CRIME PROJECTIONS

Many factors are known to be related to the incidence of criminal behavior at the aggregate level of analysis. Perhaps the most frequently mentioned factor is that of population size. Generally speaking, as population increases, so does the true incidence of criminality. Other similarly observable factors have been related to crime, including: population density (areas of high crowding have higher incidences of crime); the distribution of the population according to age (the majority of all crime is committed by persons under 25 years of age); economic conditions such as unemployment level, rate of inflation, and distribution of wealth; cultural factors such as educational level, religious affiliation, and the cohesiveness of the family structure; social structure variables such as the strength of law enforcement agencies, and judicial system practices and policies; and psychological variables such as attitudes toward crime, the perceived certainty of apprehension, and the certainty of punishment.

Even though these factors and many others are known to be related in some way to the incidence of criminal behavior in society, they are remarkably unstable in the consistency of their relationships. In some environments, or even in certain geographical areas and social situations, particular relationships will hold, while in others those same relationships cannot be demonstrated. Thus, the prediction of crime is very difficult, if not impossible, in many cases.

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

In any attempt to determine future crime rates, one major assumption is made — the best prediction of the future originates with observation of the past. Accordingly, crime projection techniques usually take one of two forms: projections may simply generalize future levels of crimi-

nal activity from trends identified in criminal activity over a past time period, or variables which have a demonstrable relationship to crime, such as unemployment, may be projected and then the concomitant level of crime determined. This second method, referred to as the theory method, allows a more comprehensive view of what has occurred in the past and, therefore, a greater likelihood of accurately projecting the future.

The theory method of forecasting, however, is not used here. As previously discussed, the number of variables known to have some relationship to crime is quite large, and at present there is no firm theoretical rationale for including some for study while excluding others. This problem, combined with the difficulty of specifying the variable relationships and the necessity of using rigorous statistical techniques, make the theory method of forecasting beyond the scope of this report. Instead, three different analytic techniques designed to uncover time trends were applied to UCR crime data for Georgia: the Box-Jenkins procedure, multiple regression, and linear regression. Although the first two methods are relatively powerful, they failed to produce accurate crime projections, and consequently the linear regression model was used.

PROJECTIONS, 1980-2000

As mentioned, it has generally been found that as population increases, the incidence of crime in the population also increases. Such a conclusion, however, provides little in the way of substantive information about the nature of crime and its qualitative relationship to population. Population size, however, is a surrogate variable for an infinite number of more relevant, yet unspecified, measures. At some point, the researcher must assume that those processes, combinations of events, and social interactions which combine to "cause" crime will be more prevalent in society as the population of that society increases. This assumption was implicit in our decision to revert to simple linear projections, after having failed to develop an acceptable crime prediction model using more sophisticated methods. While this assumption is tenuous and of questionable theoretical value, it will allow crime projections to be developed.

Index crime projections for the years 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 are shown in Table 25 and Figures 7, 8, and 9. For comparison purposes data from selected years during the 1970s are also provided. It should be noted that the projected levels of crime generally follow a straight line beginning with the year 1980. In all cases the projections reflect continued increases in criminal activity. This trending arises largely from the assumption that crime levels positively co-vary with population size.

It should also be noted that the projections, in following a linear trend, do not contain the increases and decreases observed in the original crime data. Because of the statistical techniques used, the pro-

Table 25

INDEX CRIMES: RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, PROJECTED 1980-2000

	1976	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
State							
Violent crime	422	483(14.5)*	624(29.2)	761(22)	897(17.9)	1,053(17.4)	1,209(13)
Property crime	4,774	4,289(-10.2)	5,186(20.9)	6,535(26)	7,877(20.5)	9,406(19.4)	10,936(16.6)
Total Index crime	4,796	4,771(-.5)	5,810(21.8)	7,296(25.6)	8,774(20.3)	10,459(19.2)	12,144(16.1)
SMSA's							
Violent crime	539	632(17.3)	677(7.1)	792(17)	907(14.5)	1,022(12.7)	1,137(11.3)
Property crime	5,505	5,586(1.5)	6,135(9.8)	7,585(23.6)	9,035(19.1)	10,485(16.1)	11,935(13.8)
Total Index crime	6,045	6,219(2.9)	6,837(9.9)	8,421(23.2)	10,005(18.8)	11,589(15.8)	13,173(13.7)
Rural							
Violent crime	206	210(1.9)	201(-4.3)	204(1.5)	207(1.8)	209(1.0)	213(2.0)
Property crime	2,110	1,748(-17.2)	1,442(-17.5)	1,681(16.6)	1,919(14.2)	2,157(12.4)	2,395(11.0)
Total Index crime	2,317	1,957(-18.4)	1,644(-16.0)	1,885(14.7)	2,126(12.8)	2,367(11.3)	2,608(10.2)
Urban							
Violent crime	377	354(-6.1)	329(- 7.1)	361(9.7)	393(8.9)	426(8.4)	459(7.7)
Property crime	4,294	3,409(-20.6)	3,037(-10.9)	3,542(16.6)	4,046(14.2)	4,550(12.5)	5,054(11.1)
Total Index crime	4,670	3,763(-19.4)	3,998(6.2)	4,535(13.4)	5,073(11.9)	5,609(10.6)	6,147(9.6)

*Number in parentheses indicates percent change.

jected linear trends are, in effect, averages of the trends identified in the data.

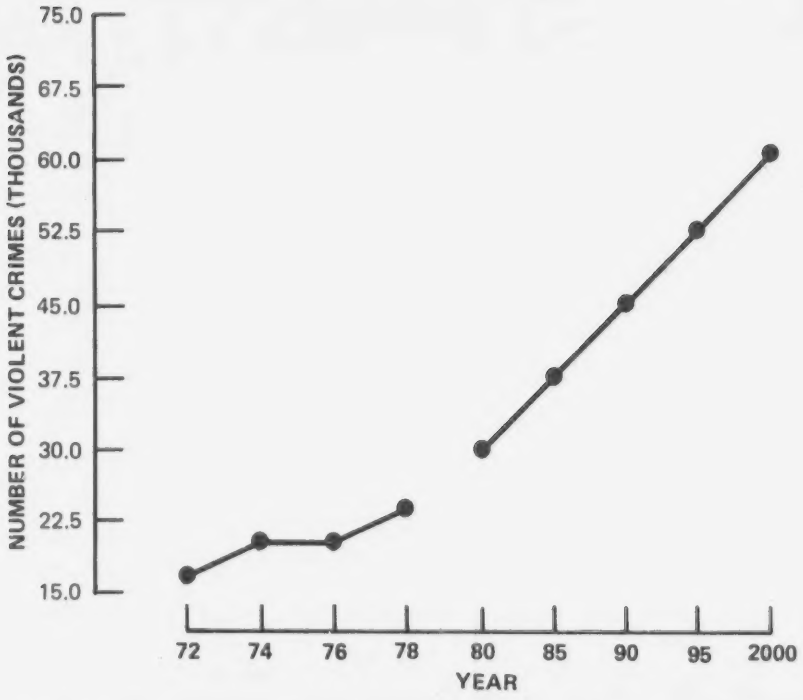
INTERPRETATION

Although the crime projections discussed above can be mathematically produced, they are not necessarily accurate, or even valid. In addition to the limitations mentioned, there remains the fact that the projection technique used the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies as the measure of criminal activity. As will be discussed in Sections IV and VI, only a portion of Index crimes are reported, and this portion may vary over time, by geographic location, etc. Consequently, any predictions based on UCR data must be interpreted with a great deal of caution, since they contain an unknown amount of reporting error which may produce artificial relationships and trends. It is also unreasonable to anticipate an increase in criminal activity in Georgia as dramatic as the predictions suggest without further evidence of significant growth in precipitating factors.

Due to major differences in the techniques used to make projections, direct comparisons between the expected future levels of crimes and arrests cannot be made. Specifically, while it is likely that the number of crimes and arrests will increase in the future, the data should not be interpreted as suggesting that the number of crimes will dramatically outstrip the number of arrests; the crime-arrest ratio has remained relatively stable over time.

FIGURE 7

Violent Crime Index—State Projected to Year 2000



These statistical projections are unadjusted and should not be interpreted as indicating absolute future levels of criminal behavior. Any interpretation beyond the general upward trending of the data is unwarranted. These projections are statistical predictions based on assumptions that all conditions existing from 1970 to 1979, including uncontrolled data variation, would continue unchanged into the future.

FIGURE 8

Property Crime Index—State Projected to Year 2000

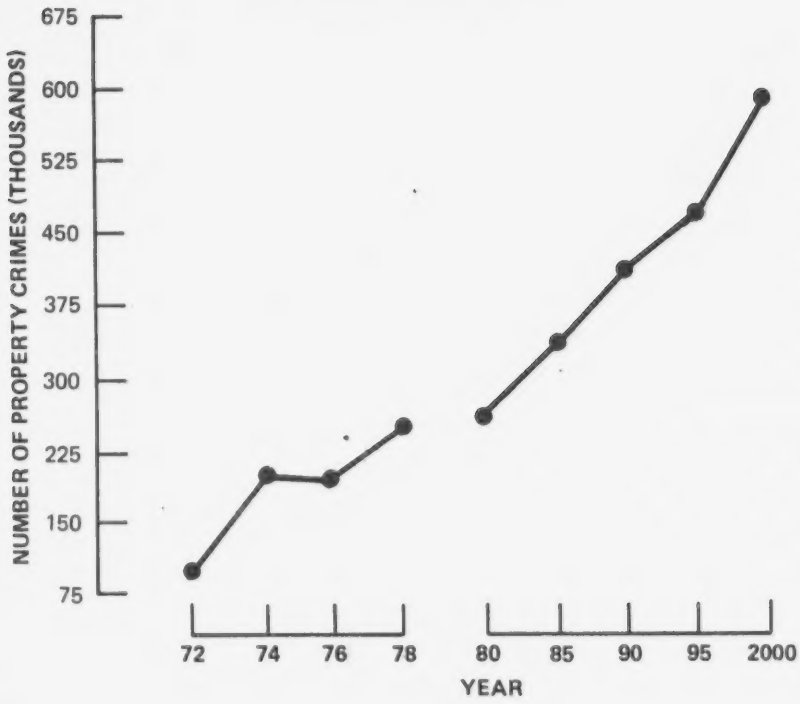


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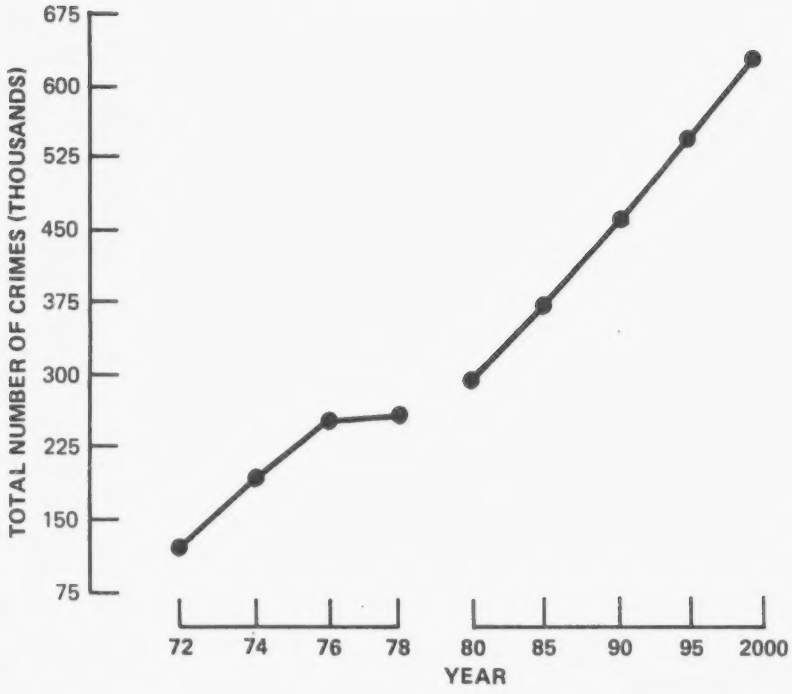
FIGURE 9

Total Crime Index—State Projected to Year 2000



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Section IV
VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

As valuable as the Uniform Crime Reporting program is, criminologists and law enforcement officials have recognized that such statistics have several inherent limitations, most notably that of not counting unreported offenses. Accordingly, in 1972 the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Bureau of the Census began a program, known as the National Crime Survey, to systematically survey citizens and businesses so that the actual incidence and effect of criminal victimizations in the United States could be accurately estimated. Much additional victimization research has been carried out in recent years, and today it is well established that for many of the Index crimes, only a portion are ever reported to law enforcement authorities. For example, data from the National Crime Survey indicate that about one-half of all burglaries known to victims are reported; other research suggests that the portion of burglaries reported may be only one-third of those actually committed. In addition, the percentage of crime that is reported seems to vary over time, with location, and according to victims' characteristics and circumstances.

CRIME MULTIPLIERS

From various studies comparing national victimization surveys with UCR statistics, there have emerged some "rules of thumb" that are indicative of the probable relationship between the number of offenses reported to law enforcement officials and the number of crimes actually experienced by victims. These rules are basically multipliers that can be used to adjust UCR statistics to estimate the magnitude of unreported crime.

In Table 26, 1979 UCR Index crime data for Georgia have been expanded with a set of multipliers developed from national data. It can-

Table 26

ESTIMATES OF THE PROBABLE NUMBERS AND RATES (per 100,000 persons) OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATIONS IN GEORGIA, 1979

Crime Type	Victimization Multiplier	Number of 1979 UCR* Victimizations	Number of Probable 1979 Victimizations	Rate of 1979 UCR Victimizations	Rate of Probable 1979 Victimizations
Rape	2.74	2,216	6,071.84	43.3	118.6
Robbery	2.78	10,939	30,410.40	213.7	594.1
Aggravated assault	2.13	14,562	31,017.10	284.5	605.9
Burglary	2.99	81,579	243,921.20	1,594.0	4,766.0
Larceny	3.50	145,758	510,153.00	2,847.9	9,967.6
Violent crime rate	2.54	28,594	72,628.70	558.7	1,419.1
Property crime rate	2.88	248,641	716,086.00	4,858.2	13,991.6
Overall crime rate	2.84	277,235	787,347.40	5,416.9	15,383.9

Note: Murder is excluded from this comparison since victimization data are not available and virtually all murders are reflected in UCR statistics. The data on motor vehicle theft are somewhat misleading since the UCR figures include theft from commercial and rental vehicle fleets and many victimization studies do not correct for this factor. Consequently, this crime was also excluded.

*Uniform Crime Rate

not be determined how appropriate these multipliers are for Georgia data since they are based on a variety of research studies conducted in various parts of the country. However, as Table 26 suggests, Georgians may well have suffered many more criminal victimizations in 1979 than they reported to law enforcement agencies.

CRIME PROJECTIONS

According to data compiled by the National Crime Survey, serious crime rates were relatively stable between 1973 and 1979, implying that the actual number of crimes committed increased proportionately with population growth. These comparisons are shown in Table 27.

From this table, it might be further suggested that the relationship between crime and population will remain steady in the future, such that the true crime rate will not increase as fast as the UCR crime rate is projected to do. In fact, there are some indications that the true crime rate—the number of crimes actually committed and adjusted for population—may stay as it is, absent major changes in society.

Table 27

CRIME VICTIM RATES (per 1,000 Persons) FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1973, 1979

Crime Type	1973	1979	Percentage Change
Rape	1.0	1.1	10.0
Robbery	6.7	6.3	-6.0
Aggravated assault	10.1	9.9	-2.0
Simple assault	14.8	17.3	16.9
Personal larceny with contact (purse snatching, pocket picking)	3.1	2.9	-6.4
Personal larceny without contact	88.0	89.0	1.1
Household burglary	91.7	84.1	-8.3
Household larceny	107.0	133.7	25.0
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	17.5	-8.4

Note: Murder is excluded from this table since victimization data in this category are not available.

Section V
PUBLIC REACTION

The impact of crime is not limited to those people who are victimized; the fear of becoming a victim is widely held.

In response to their perceptions of crime, many people have begun to develop behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes for avoiding victimization and for coping with fear. These actions can be classified generally as avoidance and as protective and collective response behaviors. Avoidance behavior most typically includes actions believed to decrease exposure to crime situations, such as refusing to go to certain areas or places believed to be high risk areas, e.g., avoidance of central cities at night. A 1977 survey in Michigan found that 66 percent of the respondents stated that there were places they would not go because of crime. While avoidance behavior is practiced by many people, it is particularly prevalent among women and the elderly. Various victimization surveys have shown that from 69 to 89 percent of elderly persons never go out at night and that their fear of being victimized is a key factor in making this decision. In addition, women and the elderly display patterns of avoiding certain circumstances or situations, such as refusing to talk to strangers and to give directions, crossing the street to avoid crowds, and traveling in pairs. These patterns are reported with greater frequency now than ten years ago. Clearly the public seeks to avoid crime or possible victimization situations. Yet it is possible that these behaviors (i.e., avoidance of persons and places, noninvolvement, and anonymity) will intensify the fear of crime.

The public has also taken protective measures against criminal activity, especially against property offenses. Surveys in major American cities have demonstrated that 40 to 50 percent of households have engaged in "target-hardening" activities in the past few years in response to actual or perceived threat of property crime. Of these actions, the most frequently reported was changing door locks. Other

protective actions include the use of an engraving pencil on property, asking neighbors to watch their dwellings, and the purchase of insurance covering vandalism and theft. These protective behaviors suggest that the public is willing to spend money to protect itself from what is perceived to be a real threat. As people seek to make their homes defensible and secure spaces, they also demonstrate a marked tendency to isolate themselves from outsiders. During the past ten years, national surveys consistently have shown that 84 to 90 percent of households lock their doors, day or night. Although the data are mixed, many persons, especially the elderly, also report they will not open their doors to any strangers.

The subject of gun ownership for defense has received considerable interest in the past ten years. National public opinion surveys and the National Crime Survey have found that approximately 50 percent of the households in this country possess a firearm. Information gathered about firearms possession suggests that while the percent of armed households remains relatively stable, the number of weapons per household is increasing. The rate of handgun ownership (a defensive rather than sporting weapon) among gun-owning households increased approximately 10 percent during the 1970s. This increase may suggest that citizens are becoming more willing to possess a lethal form of defense to protect themselves from a perceived crime threat.

An addition to individual avoidance and protective behaviors, citizens have increasingly begun to join together to make a collective response to crime in the form of neighborhood groups, volunteer programs, and many other types of communal organizations. Although systematic data about this type of response are not available, the apparent success of many community-based crime prevention, detection, and law enforcement assistance programs suggests that people, especially in urban areas where crime rates are highest, have become more willing to take action against crime in their immediate surroundings. These national findings probably represent the experiences of many Georgians.

Section VI
COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 28, were developed from 1978 and 1979 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1978 and 1979 which, in effect, lowered their county's total.

COUNTY RANKINGS

Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for approximately one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1979.

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Appling										
1978	244	14	230	1	1	3	9	90	131	9
1979	243	14	229	1	1	4	8	80	134	15
Atkinson										
1978	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	1
1979	8	1	7	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
Bacon										
1978	157	24	133	3	0	1	20	48	71	14
1979	172	35	137	1	3	4	27	55	71	11
Baker										
1978	25	3	22	0	0	0	3	9	12	1
1979	46	7	39	0	2	1	4	10	27	2
Baldwin										
1978	1,506	190	1,376	7	10	49	124	496	822	58
1979	1,154	75	1,079	4	6	21	44	344	704	31
Banks										
1978	156	5	151	0	1	1	3	77	61	13
1979	147	4	143	0	0	1	3	53	76	14
Barrow										
1978	489	49	440	4	9	11	25	163	221	56
1979	650	53	597	8	3	10	32	194	337	66
Bartow										
1978	1,055	84	971	4	5	11	64	379	509	83
1979	1,426	76	1,350	1	0	24	51	435	782	133
Ben Hill										
1978	352	51	301	9	10	3	29	87	203	11
1979	476	32	444	0	3	2	27	138	281	25
Berrien										
1978	292	45	247	3	4	3	35	79	140	28
1979	309	73	236	2	2	4	65	71	146	19
Bibb										
1978	8,705	688	8,017	23	43	270	352	2,771	4,547	699
1979	9,707	917	8,790	23	50	331	513	2,897	5,152	741
Bleckley										
1978	98	5	93	0	0	0	5	37	50	6
1979	74	6	68	0	1	0	5	33	35	0
Brantley										
1978	24	4	20	1	0	0	3	11	9	0
1979	18	6	12	0	0	0	6	6	2	4
Brooks										
1978	182	25	157	0	2	2	21	72	74	11
1979	121	16	105	1	0	2	13	45	52	8
Bryan										
1978	107	17	90	0	1	2	14	32	49	9
1979	263	22	241	1	2	4	15	79	144	18
Bulloch										
1978	549	32	517	0	2	4	26	121	387	9
1979	913	59	854	1	3	12	43	208	615	31
Burke										
1978	515	85	430	6	2	9	68	165	248	17
1979	826	118	708	6	2	23	87	284	399	25

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Butts										
1978	118	6	112	0	0	1	5	71	37	4
1979	175	22	153	2	1	3	16	92	59	2
Calhoun										
1978	52	16	36	0	1	0	15	13	21	2
1979	76	21	55	1	1	2	17	25	27	3
Camden										
1978	198	14	184	0	0	4	10	74	95	15
1979	339	26	313	1	3	6	16	113	175	25
Candler										
1978	129	4	125	1	0	1	2	56	62	7
1979	96	5	91	1	0	2	2	36	53	2
Carroll										
1978	1,778	185	1,593	8	9	28	140	687	804	102
1979	1,805	123	1,682	6	13	22	82	637	898	147
Catoosa										
1978	795	31	764	2	2	11	16	254	405	105
1979	1,005	51	954	7	7	15	22	291	535	128
Charlton										
1978	124	11	113	0	3	2	6	43	61	9
1979	161	18	143	0	2	6	10	59	79	5
Chatham										
1978	15,311	2,007	13,304	32	134	469	1,372	4,144	8,350	810
1979	17,977	2,265	15,712	27	161	539	1,438	4,662	10,063	987
Chattahoochee										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chattooga										
1978	444	28	416	4	2	8	14	183	171	62
1979	464	34	430	3	1	6	24	170	210	50
Cherokee										
1978	725	24	701	0	4	7	13	282	342	77
1979	878	29	849	2	2	10	15	317	424	108
Clarke										
1978	5,475	486	4,989	9	39	104	334	1,379	3,328	282
1979	5,796	505	5,291	6	36	129	334	1,373	3,547	371
Clay										
1978	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
1979	8	6	2	1	1	0	4	0	2	0
Clayton										
1978	8,370	427	7,943	9	49	150	219	2,836	4,477	630
1979	9,703	525	9,178	11	59	236	219	3,056	5,398	724
Clinch										
1978	384	14	370	3	0	2	9	51	313	6
1979	88	11	77	0	0	0	11	30	39	8
Cobb										
1978	13,171	955	12,216	18	96	257	584	3,902	6,995	1,319
1979	15,730	1,052	14,678	22	113	293	624	4,190	8,915	1,573
Coffee										
1978	752	110	642	5	13	9	83	199	396	47
1979	690	75	615	5	9	8	53	181	389	45

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Colquitt										
1978	750	51	699	3	5	8	35	300	367	32
1979	916	75	841	4	7	22	42	331	466	44
Columbia										
1978	731	23	708	0	5	17	1	291	354	63
1979	963	40	923	0	5	10	25	335	503	85
Cook										
1978	385	50	335	5	1	9	35	121	201	13
1979	365	51	314	1	1	9	40	90	196	28
Coweta										
1978	726	65	661	2	5	13	45	245	384	32
1979	788	71	717	7	7	8	49	228	451	38
Crawford										
1978	77	3	74	0	0	1	2	37	28	9
1979	57	10	47	2	0	1	7	16	26	5
Crisp										
1978	596	101	495	0	4	4	93	178	294	23
1979	736	109	627	1	7	20	81	231	375	21
Dade										
1978	202	17	185	4	1	4	8	106	36	43
1979	155	2	153	0	0	2	0	85	27	41
Dawson										
1978	109	3	106	0	0	0	3	38	54	14
1979	124	11	113	1	0	0	10	49	54	10
Decatur										
1978	724	100	624	3	11	11	75	229	369	26
1979	818	119	699	2	4	21	92	226	433	40
DeKalb										
1978	26,237	1,332	24,905	17	159	633	523	8,171	14,294	2,440
1979	28,968	1,724	27,244	29	193	961	541	8,678	15,689	2,877
Dodge										
1978	123	4	119	1	1	2	0	39	73	7
1979	82	1	81	0	0	1	0	34	43	4
Dooly										
1978	40	2	38	0	0	0	2	9	26	3
1979	38	1	37	0	0	1	0	9	9	19
Dougherty										
1978	5,448	522	4,926	12	48	154	308	1,788	2,917	221
1979	6,571	632	5,939	19	76	240	297	1,961	3,674	304
Douglas										
1978	1,537	159	1,378	2	10	41	106	570	634	174
1979	1,785	162	1,623	7	17	31	107	685	769	169
Early										
1978	155	25	130	1	1	2	21	56	68	6
1979	100	9	91	0	0	2	7	41	46	4
Echols										
1978	8	1	7	0	0	0	1	5	2	0
1979	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Effingham										
1978	181	13	168	0	0	3	10	73	81	14
1979	161	12	149	1	3	5	3	72	61	16

TABLE 28–COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Elbert										
1978	255	37	218	1	4	9	23	75	138	5
1979	262	30	232	1	3	6	20	76	142	14
Emanuel										
1978	485	73	412	6	0	8	59	185	207	20
1979	465	86	379	6	2	8	70	173	194	12
Evans										
1978	56	9	47	1	0	0	8	25	20	2
1979	90	9	81	4	0	0	5	28	45	8
Fannin										
1978	224	4	220	0	0	1	3	128	69	23
1979	281	11	270	2	0	2	7	150	103	17
Fayette										
1978	528	8	520	0	0	2	6	203	300	17
1979	500	9	491	0	0	3	6	166	302	23
Floyd										
1978	2,632	167	2,465	9	6	47	105	848	1,364	253
1979	2,736	158	2,578	12	13	41	92	737	1,562	279
Forsyth										
1978	750	31	719	1	1	8	21	219	431	69
1979	914	38	876	1	3	8	26	264	535	77
Franklin										
1978	115	9	106	0	0	5	4	41	58	7
1979	81	8	73	1	3	2	2	26	43	4
Fulton										
1978	67,253	9,764	57,489	161	695	4,556	4,352	19,094	33,101	5,294
1979	73,950	11,904	62,046	260	778	5,794	5,072	20,422	35,541	6,083
Gilmer										
1978	197	10	187	1	0	0	9	60	107	20
1979	277	14	263	1	1	4	8	100	138	25
Glascock										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Glynn										
1978	2,633	321	2,312	8	35	56	222	892	1,298	122
1979	2,317	223	2,094	12	11	73	127	784	1,167	143
Gordon										
1978	846	59	787	0	7	15	37	326	410	51
1979	898	65	833	3	3	22	37	244	502	87
Grady										
1978	287	38	249	2	6	3	27	99	134	16
1979	271	28	243	2	2	4	20	105	120	18
Greene										
1978	90	6	84	2	0	1	3	53	29	2
1979	92	17	75	2	2	1	12	41	32	2
Gwinnett										
1978	5,581	351	5,230	10	31	83	227	1,672	3,094	464
1979	6,327	429	5,898	15	36	105	273	1,834	3,466	598
Habersham										
1978	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
1979	53	1	52	0	0	1	0	14	34	4

TABLE 28–COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Hall										
1978	3,271	176	3,095	4	18	43	111	1,051	1,765	279
1979	3,368	194	3,174	10	11	52	121	954	1,952	268
Hancock										
1978	38	4	34	0	0	1	3	22	9	3
1979	13	1	12	0	0	1	0	10	2	0
Haralson										
1978	446	74	372	4	0	6	64	147	197	28
1979	396	57	339	2	4	4	47	117	190	32
Harris										
1978	324	20	304	4	0	5	11	185	101	18
1979	346	11	335	2	3	2	4	212	108	15
Hart										
1978	291	9	282	0	4	3	2	129	145	8
1979	200	11	189	1	1	2	7	69	116	4
Heard										
1978	111	10	101	1	0	4	5	58	35	8
1979	97	7	90	1	1	0	5	46	40	4
Henry										
1978	943	68	875	6	2	21	39	367	441	67
1979	1,123	61	1,062	2	7	19	33	415	575	72
Houston										
1978	2,809	166	2,643	14	13	53	86	710	1,762	171
1979	2,659	113	2,546	3	10	40	60	731	1,636	179
Irwin										
1978	132	27	105	0	17	1	9	44	56	5
1979	127	9	118	0	0	4	5	68	48	2
Jackson										
1978	407	34	373	5	0	2	27	145	192	36
1979	604	40	564	2	5	14	19	247	269	48
Jasper										
1978	158	8	150	3	3	0	2	94	52	4
1979	141	4	137	1	0	1	2	61	70	6
Jeff Davis										
1978	128	8	120	2	1	0	5	47	69	4
1979	144	7	137	0	0	2	5	59	71	7
Jefferson										
1978	171	47	124	2	2	1	42	41	77	6
1979	132	47	85	2	6	9	30	44	33	8
Jenkins										
1978	101	9	92	0	0	0	9	24	62	6
1979	122	7	115	2	0	1	4	43	69	3
Johnson										
1978	34	3	31	1	0	0	2	13	17	1
1979	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	7	0
Jones										
1978	243	12	231	3	0	4	5	135	74	22
1979	268	16	252	0	1	2	13	144	89	19
Lamar										
1978	230	23	207	1	1	2	19	96	92	19
1979	265	27	238	2	1	4	20	90	138	10

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Lanier										
1978	43	10	33	0	1	0	9	14	19	0
1979	31	3	28	0	0	0	3	10	16	2
Laurens										
1978	771	58	713	0	3	7	48	221	460	32
1979	1,084	77	1,007	1	5	13	58	267	679	61
Lee										
1978	166	5	161	1	0	2	2	64	88	9
1979	141	4	137	1	0	1	2	36	90	11
Liberty										
1978	719	81	638	2	12	10	57	204	395	39
1979	916	96	820	1	18	19	58	294	480	46
Lincoln										
1978	78	4	74	0	0	0	4	47	26	1
1979	61	3	58	1	0	0	2	36	22	0
Long										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowndes										
1978	2,915	189	2,726	8	21	50	110	792	1,795	139
1979	3,023	176	2,847	5	24	51	96	763	1,946	138
Lumpkin										
1978	149	17	132	1	1	5	10	45	72	15
1979	137	13	124	2	0	3	8	39	70	15
McDuffie										
1978	200	27	173	1	0	1	25	74	95	4
1979	351	33	318	0	1	3	29	113	191	14
McIntosh										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Macon										
1978	97	15	82	0	0	1	14	44	32	6
1979	67	11	56	1	1	0	9	24	29	3
Madison										
1978	126	10	116	1	1	1	7	63	44	9
1979	77	3	74	0	0	0	3	46	19	9
Marion										
1978	32	9	23	0	0	0	9	15	6	2
1979	10	1	9	0	0	1	0	4	3	2
Meriwether										
1978	127	11	116	2	3	1	5	78	32	6
1979	15	1	14	0	0	0	1	8	4	2
Miller										
1978	46	6	40	0	0	2	4	9	28	3
1979	61	6	55	0	1	1	4	23	30	2
Mitchell										
1978	325	53	272	5	8	2	38	111	153	8
1979	343	46	297	1	2	5	38	102	185	10
Monroe										
1978	506	59	447	0	4	8	47	170	235	42
1979	552	72	480	3	5	17	47	145	308	27

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Montgomery										
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan										
1978	216	18	198	3	0	7	8	106	85	7
1979	81	9	72	0	0	1	8	33	38	1
Murray										
1978	359	31	328	3	4	1	23	115	191	22
1979	445	29	416	3	1	8	17	143	228	45
Muscogee										
1978	7,051	692	6,359	38	28	314	312	2,450	3,201	708
1979	8,284	741	7,543	38	44	363	296	2,738	4,003	802
Newton										
1978	862	75	787	7	3	9	56	337	402	48
1979	1,050	64	986	1	9	9	45	409	527	50
Oconee										
1978	91	3	88	0	1	2	0	48	29	11
1979	39	2	37	0	0	2	0	24	10	3
Oglethorpe										
1978	64	5	59	1	0	1	3	25	33	1
1979	69	6	63	1	1	1	3	23	36	4
Paulding										
1978	538	36	502	2	4	4	26	256	187	59
1979	415	34	381	1	0	2	31	165	173	43
Peach										
1978	787	88	699	0	9	13	66	195	470	34
1979	684	71	613	0	3	7	61	155	432	26
Pickens										
1978	99	9	90	2	2	0	5	48	25	17
1979	84	3	81	0	0	3	0	37	29	15
Pierce										
1978	111	11	100	0	0	1	10	42	53	5
1979	74	3	71	0	0	1	2	22	47	2
Pike										
1978	60	8	52	1	1	0	6	29	20	3
1979	98	8	90	0	0	0	8	44	38	8
Polk										
1978	452	78	374	0	9	4	65	165	164	45
1979	569	54	515	3	1	3	47	212	266	37
Pulaski										
1978	79	18	61	1	0	7	10	21	34	6
1979	183	26	157	3	0	2	21	51	94	12
Putnam										
1978	239	23	216	3	2	0	18	105	91	20
1979	256	28	228	1	3	2	22	121	97	10
Quitman										
1978	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
1979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabun										
1978	152	2	150	0	0	0	2	66	75	9
1979	91	8	83	1	0	1	6	28	47	8

TABLE 28–COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Randolph										
1978	256	35	221	0	2	2	31	107	112	2
1979	161	15	146	0	2	0	13	80	65	1
Richmond										
1978	10,759	967	9,792	36	104	395	432	3,588	5,526	678
1979	12,151	953	11,198	37	109	415	392	4,021	6,426	751
Rockdale										
1978	1,109	76	1,033	0	6	16	54	374	576	83
1979	1,388	103	1,285	1	7	23	72	359	835	91
Schley										
1978	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screven										
1978	147	22	125	3	3	2	14	55	67	3
1979	186	34	152	2	3	3	26	59	82	11
Seminole										
1978	244	44	200	0	2	2	40	58	115	27
1979	244	36	208	2	4	7	23	52	143	13
Spalding										
1978	1,938	199	1,739	7	22	52	118	567	1,066	106
1979	2,261	209	2,052	2	28	49	130	649	1,264	139
Stephens										
1978	529	26	503	1	5	8	12	201	274	28
1979	597	25	572	1	1	8	15	215	330	27
Stewart										
1978	45	9	36	1	0	1	7	20	11	5
1979	30	8	22	1	0	1	6	12	8	2
Sumter										
1978	828	61	767	2	6	10	43	249	485	33
1979	1,165	118	1,047	3	17	28	70	369	642	36
Talbot										
1978	56	7	49	1	0	3	3	29	17	3
1979	19	1	18	0	1	0	0	13	3	2
Taliaferro										
1978	15	4	11	0	1	0	3	5	5	1
1979	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tattnall										
1978	40	1	39	0	0	1	0	22	16	1
1979	122	7	115	1	0	1	5	84	29	2
Taylor										
1978	128	23	105	2	2	0	19	33	67	5
1979	143	19	124	0	2	1	16	27	92	5
Telfair										
1978	50	4	46	1	0	3	0	26	18	2
1979	46	8	38	1	0	2	5	18	13	7
Terrell										
1978	264	38	226	6	3	2	27	76	137	13
1979	331	41	290	4	1	11	25	112	168	10
Thomas										
1978	1,158	153	1,005	6	9	24	114	343	582	80
1979	1,432	108	1,324	10	8	25	65	384	857	83

TABLE 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
Tift										
1978	1,680	270	1,410	5	17	39	209	438	855	117
1979	1,788	235	1,553	3	15	45	172	478	979	96
Toombs										
1978	383	37	346	6	1	5	25	128	204	14
1979	503	31	472	5	2	4	20	166	266	40
Towns										
1978	17	3	14	0	0	0	3	3	11	0
1979	24	2	22	0	0	1	1	7	13	2
Truetlen										
1978	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
1979	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Troup										
1978	1,801	221	1,580	6	9	31	175	291	1,221	68
1979	1,979	176	1,803	4	10	22	140	373	1,326	104
Turner										
1978	161	20	141	2	1	1	16	58	77	6
1979	166	23	143	0	1	4	18	58	77	8
Twiggs										
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1979	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Union										
1978	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
1979	8	2	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	1
Upson										
1978	280	44	236	3	2	6	33	110	115	11
1979	304	43	261	1	1	0	41	120	123	18
Walker										
1978	1,231	31	1,200	0	6	17	8	493	563	144
1979	1,543	48	1,495	3	4	26	15	537	748	210
Walton										
1978	452	30	422	1	7	3	19	149	256	17
1979	589	49	540	1	4	3	41	176	342	22
Ware										
1978	1,056	77	979	2	8	10	57	327	596	56
1979	1,225	104	1,121	4	3	30	67	360	695	66
Warren										
1978	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
1979	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington										
1978	198	28	170	6	0	4	18	97	61	12
1979	194	23	171	2	0	2	19	78	87	6
Wayne										
1978	213	25	188	3	0	3	19	81	103	4
1979	297	30	267	0	2	9	19	113	142	12
Webster										
1978	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1979	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wheeler										
1978	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	9	0
1979	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0

TABLE 28–COUNTY CRIME PROFILES *(continued)*

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts
White										
1978	81	1	80	0	0	1	0	31	43	6
1979	103	5	98	0	1	2	2	28	56	14
Whitfield										
1978	2,264	159	2,105	9	17	43	90	688	1,135	282
1979	2,744	220	2,524	13	15	49	143	718	1,491	315
Wilcox										
1978	23	2	21	0	0	0	2	15	6	0
1979	31	1	30	1	0	0	0	12	15	3
Wilkes										
1978	164	28	136	0	1	1	26	52	79	5
1979	164	17	147	0	2	3	12	55	84	8
Wilkinson										
1978	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	5	1
1979	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	8	7	1
Worth										
1978	324	18	306	3	2	5	8	121	176	9
1979	463	28	435	5	6	1	16	174	231	30

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1978, Coffin City reported 95 murders, while Pleasantville had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Coffin City than Pleasantville, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two cities were not considered. Suppose that Coffin City has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Pleasantville's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, the opposite conclusion is warranted since a murder is twice as likely to happen in Pleasantville as in Coffin City.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year